



WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA.

Wednesday Nov. 6, 1878.

ELECTION RETURNS OF Shenandoah County.

For Congress.		HARRIS.	PAUL.
PRECINCTS.			
Strasburg	106	3	
Lebanon	00	00	
Mt. Olive	20	00	
Court House	20	41	
Peer's Tan Yard	22	00	
Town Hall	77	27	
Dry Run S. House	20	00	
Harman's Mill	26	4	
Edinburg	156	28	
Columbia Furnace	48	3	
Mt. Jackson	112	56	
Cabin Hill	43	00	
Hudson's X Roads	38	5	
New Market	154	60	
Forestville	06	18	
Total	1097	252	

Seventh Congressional District.

Shenandoah gives Harris about 900 majority.
Staunton, Harris 275, Paul 110.
Waynesborough, Harris, 112 Paul, 14.
Charlottesville, Paul, 50 maj.
Harrisonburg gives Paul 262 maj.
Broadway, Paul, 60 Harris, 30.
Twenty precincts in Augusta give Harris 677 majority.
Albemarle is claimed for Paul by 300 majority.

At the hour of going to press full returns from this Congressional District has not been received. Harris is certainly elected. It is impossible to give his majority. It is thought that it will not be less than 1000 and may reach 2500 or more.

The Brotherhood.

The Winchester Times, gratuitously tenders our country a half column of space.

Considering that its author is so nearly allied to the governor, we cannot express any surprise not entirely feigned. Ingratitude has been the distinguishing characteristic of the Executive and his Kitchen cabinet. Repudiation of Virginia's "honest obligations" has been a discreditable night-mare in the gubernatorial bed chamber, while repudiation of the sacred debt of gratitude was deliberately and hurriedly made without shame, and without remorse, unless frenzied vituperation is one of the modes of unburdening an anguished and sick conscience.

When, in the history of this country, have the people "mobbed" a gentleman for "the undue audacity to appeal to their reason rather than to their passions, their prejudices and social instincts"? When was a gentleman treated otherwise than "with respect by the people of the South Legion"? When did the people of this country evince a disposition to "repudiate the honest obligations of their State"?

We have these imputations by innuendo back into the sanctum that breathe them as unwarranted aspersions upon a community of Virginians whose proverbial public integrity has been their armor and their shield in all political contests, and from among whose citizens there has not been known a conviction for "that basest and meanest of crimes"—ingratitude.

To the self-impeachment of our country intelligence, we deem it unnecessary, if not of questionable propriety, under the circumstances, to either plead or demur. Shenandoah was settled in the man by the same "Dumb Dutch" who took up abode in Frederick. Until 1772 they were all of one country. Since that time their institutions, their religion, their pursuits, their means of communication with outside civilization have been about equal. The only differences being that Cedar Creek has marked the jurisdiction of the respective courts, and one editor of a superior school of ethical philosophy and political economy has been lodged by a kind Providence into our benighted region, to inculcate the higher virtues and teach wisdom misguided mobbers of ignorant respectability. Let us be duly thankful that we have the Governor's brother-in-law, and head of the Kitchen cabinet, vouchsafed to us.

With administration preciseness so happily distributed, we may yet have cause to be thankful that "Dumb Hundred" cast a unanimous vote, and be able to discern a grateful affection in a benevolent effort to disseminate true principles of political morality, public and personal integrity and general information. If the administration, through the cabinet, shall eventually succeed in ridding the whole State of the herd of "small politicians" which now infests the Commonwealth, though it should involve the expense of an extra election in the State and each county thereof, none but the most obstinate personal vindictiveness could suppress admiration and withhold commendation. The historically extolled self-sacrifice of the Roman, Curtius, would pale into insignificance under the refulgent glare of such a page of ennobling martyrdom by brother-in-law.

The New Orleans papers announce that Mrs. Jefferson Davis is seriously ill, and that her husband is fearfully prostrated by anxiety and care for his wife, coupled with the recent death of his son, Jefferson Davis, Jr.

It is rumored that Ben Butler is elected Governor of Massachusetts, by 5000 majority.

Latest.

Special Dispatch to the Herald

Wednesday, 12 M.
In Virginia, Harris, Tucker, Goode, Cabell, Beebe, Hinton, Johnson, elected. Hinton, defeated. Democrats met with losses in the North, but not enough to endanger the lower House. Butler defeated in Massachusetts by forty thousand.

The Elections.

Thirty states held elections yesterday for members of Congress. The Democrats are already sure of a decided majority in the Senate and their majority in the new house is only a question of numbers. In the eight States which have already voted the Republicans lost thirteen members and gained one on their present representation. In the States that voted yesterday they may have gained some but these were probably overborne by Democratic gains in other States.

Both parties are watching the results closely and the choice of the next president may be thrown into the House, where each State would only cast one vote. At present the Democrats have a majority of two of all the States as follows:

Democrats.—Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia—19.
Republicans.—Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin—17.
Divided.—California and Florida—2.
Of these States, the Democrats have a reasonable certainty of gaining South Carolina from the Republican column, and Florida from the divided, which would carry them to twenty-one votes, and leave the Republicans but thirteen. The Democrats hold Connecticut, New Jersey, and Louisiana by one majority in each State. If the Republicans gain a member in each of these three, the practical effect would be to reduce the aggregate of the assumed Democratic twenty-one to eighteen, to increase the Republicans to seventeen by the addition of New Jersey, and to put Connecticut and Louisiana in the column of divided.

California has now an equal number of Republicans and Democrats in the House, by the action of the majority in throwing out Pacheco, who had the certificate, and giving seat to Wigginton, who was not fairly elected. It was a disputed case of a few votes, which should have been sent back to the people of the State. A gain here would result in the total Republican strength to eighteen, or tie with the Democrats, on the basis of our estimate, leaving Louisiana and Connecticut outside without votes.

New York and Nevada, in the Republican column, depend upon a single vote, and both will probably be retained, though the Democrats are much encouraged about Nevada, and even express strong confidence of a result in their favor. A Democratic gain of one member would divide Wisconsin, and take it out of the Republican column, in which event the Democrats would have eighteen, against seventeen Republicans. If they should elect the member in Nevada, of course the Democratic column would be raised to nineteen, and the Republicans be reduced to sixteen, leaving Connecticut, Louisiana and Wisconsin divided.

We have received Auditor Taylor's defense against the charge of diverting the school funds. He shows in a tabular statement that the schools received more than their share of the tax paid in currency. Had he adopted this rule and paid all other claims against the State, in the same manner, the school authorities would have had no reason to complain. Let him show that he has not made an exception, in regard to the school funds, to the rule adopted in regard to other state expenses, and the people will be ready to acquit him of the charge of diversion. If he has paid out, for other purposes, any funds which properly belonged to the schools, there has been a diversion. His arguments may satisfy some few Editors who are ready to cry out, "The school fund has been paid—it has been paid in coupons," but it will not satisfy the people who know that a tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars was paid by them as a school tax, and that money is not applied to the support of the schools.

Had the Auditor turned over to the proper authorities, the full share of school funds, he would have soon called the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and the responsibility would have been thrown upon the representatives of the people. We would not prejudice the people against Mr. Taylor who, we have every reason to believe, is an efficient officer and a high-toned gentleman, but we think he has made a serious mistake in permitting himself to be made responsible for this misappropriation of school funds. The responsibility must rest somewhere, and the Auditor has seen proper to place it upon himself. If there are not sufficient funds to pay the expenses of the government and carry on the schools, let the Legislature determine what is to be done, but for the sake of the people, don't place the whole control of the schools of this State, in the hands of an subordinate officer, who can determine when they shall be open and when they shall be closed.

The Cumberland News states that the profits of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Oakland hotel for the past season were \$8,243.
Jason Metcalf, a prominent citizen of Cynthia, Ky., was shot and killed by H. C. Magee in a political discussion.
Eleven stores, with light stocks of goods, in Montezuma, Georgia, have burned. Loss \$13,000. J. E. Devayghan is the heaviest loser, \$8,000 and is uninsured.

News Items.

The mammoth cave near Luray will be lighted for the first time on the 6th inst.
The farm of M. Clarke, near Clarke's Gap, in Loudoun county, has been sold to Isaac Vandever for \$53 per acre. Senator Voorhees, for some time, complained, reason, failed to deliver the address at the Richmond (Va.) fair. He did not even put in an appearance in the city.

The examination of Dr. Spear and Mabel Wightman, of Charleston, Mass., which has been in progress several days, on the charge of fatally poisoning the latter's mother, resulted in the acquittal of both. The decision meets with general approval.

James H. Wheatley, proprietor of a sugar refinery in Brooklyn, N. Y., is missing. He has had in his possession nearly a quarter of a million trust funds belonging to the orphans of the Gandy and four other estates in that city. His whereabouts are unknown.

The closing days of the epidemic fever in the South are marked by reviving business in the afflicted cities and a general sense of relief throughout the country. Quarantine restrictions have been removed at various points, and in a short time the record of the fever will have passed into history. Notwithstanding the more cheerful outlook, however, will be noted that as to New Orleans it is not considered safe for refugees to return yet.

Mr. W. W. Early, recently appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal, is reported as killed in Franklin co., Va., in an altercation growing out of an alleged violation of the U. S. Revenue laws.

The clown in Cate's circus tumbled outside the ring, took hold of Robert F. Page, of Three Springs, and attempted to pull his ear. Robin bounced him like a tiger, threw him back into the ring, jumped on him and walloped him quite handsomely. The clown begged and said it was "just for fun."

The many friends and admirers of the late Rev. Dr. Munsey will be glad to learn that his remains are being prepared for publication under the efficient supervision of Bishop Keener.

The Confederate Monument, which was unveiled on Thursday at Augusta, Ga., is one of the most important works of art that kind in the South. The monument is of marble and was made in Parma, Italy. It is 71 feet high, exclusive of the foundation, and 21 feet square at the base. The base is of Stone Mountain granite. The statue of a Confederate soldier stands on the top of the monument, and statues of Gen. R. E. Lee, General Stonewall Jackson, Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb and Gen. W. H. Walker are placed on the pedestals about 20 feet above the base. The statue of the work were raised by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Georgia.

The Alexandria Gazette says: "The decrease among the cows seems to be depending on the increase in this city. Many persons have lost valuable milk cows, and hardly a day passes without one or two being added to the number. Some housekeepers are becoming very much alarmed on the subject of milk, as many gallons are sold which come from diseased cows. Should there be no change for the better shortly, the use of milk will become more hazardous than that of stronger liquors. The cows are taken sick suddenly and die in a few days."

Mr. Bricker visited Barnum's a couple of nights ago, and chance and the desire to photograph him to a seat exactly in front of Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton got up and moved to another part of the house.

Telegrams from the South announce that guerrillas at Montgomery and Mobile against New Orleans travel is raised through lines to New Orleans are re-established, and Pullman cars commenced running last night through to New Orleans by coast midland and Atlantic coast lines. The fever generally is dying out.

Two men were surprised in the act of robbing a grave in Woodlawn Cemetery, D. C. inst. Wednesday night last. They were after the body of Miranda Harlow, a handsome woman of ill repute, and had just exhumed it. The robbers escaped, but their wagon and team, which proved to be the property of a well-known undertaker, were captured. The undertaker says they were stolen.

The export of apples this year to Europe, owing to the canker-worm, is the greatest ever known. Some vessels have taken from Boston as many as 5,000 barrels, and the "Canopus," of the Warren Line, October 16, took 5,000 barrels.

The Miles legation case, at Salt Lake City, was closed yesterday. The defendant was held for the action of the grand jury in \$1,500 bail.

George F. Burn, a clerk in the New York post-office, fell dead, Wednesday, from heart disease while talking to a nonentity.

Charles McGill, the murderer of Mary Kelley, at Cleveland, O., was yesterday sentenced to be hanged February 13.

The Cumberland and Frederick papers record quite a number of successful burglaries recently in these cities. How sweet a thing is a life of home. It is not acquired—it is a feeling that lasts its origin elsewhere. It is born with us, brought from another world to carry us on with joy in this. It attaches to the humblest heart that ever throbs.

The Keyser West Virginia Tribune notes the death near Keyser of Mr. Joseph Dixon, supposed to have been 110 years old. His descendants number over three hundred.

The bare of Adam Kilgough, near Catoctin Furnace, Frederick county, Md., with its contents, totally destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The building contained ten or twelve tons of hay, one horse, two cows, lot of farming implements, harness, &c. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Yellow Fever Record.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31.—The weather took a sudden change last night, and turned very cold. From 6 o'clock last evening until noon to-day undertakers reported orders for five interments.
Later.—No deaths from yellow fever to-day.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—The weather to-day is clear, cool and windy. Twelve deaths and 47 new cases of yellow fever are reported for the past twenty-four hours. The feelings to-day are 13,953 cases and 5,929 deaths. Mercury at 10 P. M. 54.

REPORTS FROM OTHER POINTS.

At Cairo, Ill., the heavy frost of Wednesday night has dissipated further apprehensions. Nearly all absentees have returned, and business is resuming its wonted activity. At Mobile, Ala., seven new cases, no deaths; prospects of frost. At Chattanooga, Tenn., six new cases, no deaths, no more funds or supplies needed. At Baton Rouge, La., ten new cases, one death; the Howards have closed their labors. At Vicksburg, one death in the city, two in the country, all children. Four new cases in the city. At Jackson, Miss., ten new cases since Wednesday noon.

LATER.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 4.—The board of health officially reported four deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night. Undertakers report three additional interments beyond the corporation line. One new case is reported, Gen. Buttock, who for the past four weeks has been exposed to the fever. Mr. Jerome Cochran and Col. T. S. Hardie, members of the national fever commission, have arrived and commenced their labors.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—The weather to-day is clear and warmer. Thirty-two new cases of yellow fever and four deaths are reported for the past 24 hours. The feeling to-day are 13,214 cases, 3,958 deaths.

REPORTS FROM OTHER POINTS.

The Chattanooga Board of health declares the yellow fever epidemic demerced. The Alabama and Georgia southern railroad from Chattanooga to Vicksburg is again open.

There were no new cases or deaths in Chattanooga during the past twenty-four hours.
At Cairo, Ill., two deaths from yellow fever occurred in the last 24 hours and two or three new cases, who were exposed to infection before the late frost.

At Vicksburg, Miss., three deaths in the city and three in the country.
At Jackson, Miss., nine cases since Sunday noon; two deaths Sunday night.

The True Version of a War Incident.

Commenting on the statement made yesterday that Capt. Richard Frazier, who died of yellow fever at Tallahassee, Fla., Tuesday, commanded the "Blazer Scouts" during the war, which met and vanquished Mosley's guerrillas on one occasion," the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette handles the following statement of the encounter referred to:

"A detachment of Mosley's command, under Captain A. E. Holman, after hunting for Blazer's scouts, finally came up with them near Kabletown in Jefferson county, W. Va., and killed, wounded and captured the entire party. Twenty-two of them being found dead, upon the field. The captain, being wounded, attempted to escape, and by the kindness of his horse and success in delaying his capture for a short time, but he was finally overtaken by private Sidney Ferguson, who, while in pursuit, having discharged all the chambers of his revolver at him without effect, climbed on the head as he caught up with him, knocked him senseless in the road, from which he was picked up and sent to Richmond as a prisoner, with every single one of the party he had commanded, except those who could not make the trip on account of their wounds."

The Rev. S. G. Ferguson, the gentleman referred to in the above paragraph as the captor of Capt. Blazer, is now the pastor of the M. E. Church South at Charleston W. Va.

Remarkable Story of a George by Tramps.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Port Jervis, N. Y., says: "A crime, perhaps without precedent, is reported here to-night from Thompson, Pa., a small hamlet on the Jefferson branch of the Erie railway, about seventy-five miles from this city. The robbery occurred outside the limits of the village, gathered at the school-house for their regular meeting last Friday evening. There was some difficulty in getting the door open, but after gaining admission the dead body of Mr. A. J. Jones, a teacher, was found lying on the floor. In her right hand was tightly grasped a piece of chalk, and on the blackboard was written a story almost too horrible for belief."

"The hapless girl had denominated her scholars that afternoon, and was putting the room in order for the evening meeting of the trustees, when two tramps suddenly entered and seized her. Her screams could not be heard, and she was helpless in their hands. She must have threatened the scoundrels with certain identification for almost incredible savagery they cut out her tongue and let her dying on the floor. She crawled to the blackboard, and with desperate strength, wrote briefly the terrible crime and a minute description of the two men. The room bore evidence that she had made a desperate struggle. The space committee was aroused and search begun in every direction."

Staunton Telegram.

STAUNTON, VA., Nov. 2.—News received to-day from all parts of the district indicates Harris' lead by from five to ten thousand majority.

STAUNTON, VA., Nov. 2.—Paul's veterans to the front twenty thousand strong! A heavy line of skirmishers have been thrown forward, and an immense solid column is advancing. Yes, the Democracy of the Old South Legion, and the 1st division of the gallant Paul are marching on to victory! Fall in, comrades, and stand to your arms!

Reinforcements have arrived from Gen. Echols' division, and a complete triumph is assured.
Remember that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." Forward!

YALLEY VIBETTER.

Condition of the Treasury Specie Resumption.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Secretary Sherman has written the following letter in regard to the condition of the treasury for specie resumption, &c.:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.
To J. L. Roy H. Dohd, Esq., Bankers, Michigan—Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant making certain inquiries as to the condition of the treasury for resumption and the amount of paper circulation per capita in this country and the principal countries of Europe. In reply I have to inform you that on the 1st instant the coin balance of the treasury was \$22,222,636.57. This entire amount, however, was not available for resumption purposes, but subject to liabilities as follows: Interest due and unpaid, \$2,245,289.13; debt on which interest has accrued, \$12,524,630.25; interest thereon, \$373,585.00; coin certificates, gold, \$32,826,000; coin certificates, silver, \$1,848,070; unclaimed interest, \$9,547.93; unissued bonds called for resumption, \$11,500,000. Total, \$48,437,781.31, leaving for resumption purposes, \$19,784,856.06.

The coin receipts into the treasury will probably exceed by a considerable amount the coin payments between now and January, 1879, so that at least the above balance will then be available for resumption purposes. It should also be borne in mind that inasmuch there is no probability of the entire coin liabilities being presented for payment. As to the paper circulation of the European countries, the department has no information except what can be obtained from public national reports. The London Economist of September 14 (last) has stated the amount of paper circulation of banks in the United Kingdom, less amount retained by the banking department of the Bank of England, to be \$13,060,971 sterling. The circulation of the Bank of France (which alone in France has authority to issue notes) to be September 5, 189,710,000 sterling, and that of the Imperial Bank of Germany, September 7, 430,415,000 sterling. It is understood that some of the country banks of Germany have since that time issued considerable quantities of notes, but the amount issued is believed to be inconsiderable. Reducing the amounts to the currency of this country the per capita circulation appears to be as follows:

	Per Capita
United Kingdom	\$14.00
France	\$14.00
Germany	\$14.00
United States	\$14.00

It will be seen that the aggregate of the per capita amount of paper circulation is larger in this country than in any of the other countries named, and largely in excess of any except that of France. In that country, however, the amount of paper circulation is not retained by the banking department of the Bank of France, as in this country, but is issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany, and that of the Imperial Bank of Germany, September 7, 430,415,000 sterling. It is understood that some of the country banks of Germany have since that time issued considerable quantities of notes, but the amount issued is believed to be inconsiderable. Reducing the amounts to the currency of this country the per capita circulation appears to be as follows:

	Per Capita
United Kingdom	\$14.00
France	\$14.00
Germany	\$14.00
United States	\$14.00

Non-Resumption.

A Brown Satterfield with plain leather collar on, was last seen at John D. Dohd's on Saturday last. The latter has been looking for him since, but has not been able to find him. The man is said to be a Frenchman, and is thought to have been in the army during the war.

RETURNS! RETURNS!

The election is over and the returns are coming in, but if you want to find out what a year's true interest will do for you.

Corner Store

where you can purchase at the lowest prices a full supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at a reduced rate of prices. In fact too low to credit ourselves. Calling in and making an examination for your selves will more than convince and satisfy you of the merits of our goods.

Quality and Price.

Our stock consists of every article kept in a well regulated grocery store, and is of the highest quality, and particularly of a specialty of each branch and particularly of

GROCERIES.

We welcome our friends and customers, and we will make it pay them to buy their groceries of us. In small or large quantities and for cash.

CASH OR SWOP

would rather swop. Will Remite hereafter. Always ready to swap on you and show you round, no trouble.

CLOVER & MAGRUDER

NEW STOCK.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Fall and Winter GOODS.

has just been opened and will be sold at low figures.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

QUEENWARE

Boots and Shoes

Condition of the Treasury Specie Resumption.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Secretary Sherman has written the following letter in regard to the condition of the treasury for specie resumption, &c.:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.
To J. L. Roy H. Dohd, Esq., Bankers, Michigan—Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant making certain inquiries as to the condition of the treasury for resumption and the amount of paper circulation per capita in this country and the principal countries of Europe. In reply I have to inform you that on the 1st instant the coin balance of the treasury was \$22,222,636.57. This entire amount, however, was not available for resumption purposes, but subject to liabilities as follows: Interest due and unpaid, \$2,245,289.13; debt on which interest has accrued, \$12,524,630.25; interest thereon, \$373,585.00; coin certificates, gold, \$32,826,000; coin certificates, silver, \$1,848,070; unclaimed interest, \$9,547.93; unissued bonds called for resumption, \$11,500,000. Total, \$48,437,781.31, leaving for resumption purposes, \$19,784,856.06.

The coin receipts into the treasury will probably exceed by a considerable amount the coin payments between now and January, 1879, so that at least the above balance will then be available for resumption purposes. It should also be borne in mind that inasmuch there is no probability of the entire coin liabilities being presented for payment. As to the paper circulation of the European countries, the department has no information except what can be obtained from public national reports. The London Economist of September 14 (last) has stated the amount of paper circulation of banks in the United Kingdom, less amount retained by the banking department of the Bank of England, to be \$13,060,971 sterling. The circulation of the Bank of France (which alone in France has authority to issue notes) to be September 5, 189,710,000 sterling, and that of the Imperial Bank of Germany, September 7, 430,415,000 sterling. It is understood that some of the country banks of Germany have since that time issued considerable quantities of notes, but the amount issued is believed to be inconsiderable. Reducing the amounts to the currency of this country the per capita circulation appears to be as follows:

	Per Capita
United Kingdom	\$14.00
France	\$14.00
Germany	\$14.00
United States	\$14.00

It will be seen that the aggregate of the per capita amount of paper circulation is larger in this country than in any of the other countries named, and largely in excess of any except that of France. In that country, however, the amount of paper circulation is not retained by the banking department of the Bank of France, as in this country, but is issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany, and that of the Imperial Bank of Germany, September 7, 430,415,000 sterling. It is understood that some of the country banks of Germany have since that time issued considerable quantities of notes, but the amount issued is believed to be inconsiderable. Reducing the amounts to the currency of this country the per capita circulation appears to be as follows:

	Per Capita
United Kingdom	\$14.00
France	\$14.00
Germany	\$14.00
United States	\$14.00

Non-Resumption.

A Brown Satterfield with plain leather collar on, was last seen at John D. Dohd's on Saturday last. The latter has been looking for him since, but has not been able to find him. The man is said to be a Frenchman, and is thought to have been in the army during the war.

RETURNS! RETURNS!

The election is over and the returns are coming in, but if you want to find out what a year's true interest will do for you.

Corner Store

where you can purchase at the lowest prices a full supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at a reduced rate of prices. In fact too low to credit ourselves. Calling in and making an examination for your selves will more than convince and satisfy you of the merits of our goods.

Quality and Price.

Our stock consists of every article kept in a well regulated grocery store, and is of the highest quality, and particularly of a specialty of each branch and particularly of

GROCERIES.

We welcome our friends and customers, and we will make it pay them to buy their groceries of us. In small or large quantities and for cash.